



LOSS AND GAIN IN TINTIN COMIC TRANSLATION
“LAND OF BLACK GOLD”

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled “Loss and Gain in Tintin Comic Translation Land Of Black Gold”

The problem in this study is based on the question below : What kinds of loss and gain are found in comic “ Tintin Land of Black goal” Translated into “Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam”.

The objective of the study is to explain loss and gain in the comic “Tintin and Land of Black gold” by Herge translated into comic “Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam” translated by Dini Pandia.

Documentation method was used in collecting the data. The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the comic. In doing the works, a translator cannot always present all the meanings contained in the source text comprehensively. The translator sometimes reduces the existing meaning, or adds a new meaning in the target text, which then results in the phenomenon of “ gain ”and “loss” of translation.

The researcher finds 77 processes of loss and gain and they are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process, there are 73 patterns of loss process showing 21 or 27,27% patterns of the word class loss and 52 or 67,53% patterns of the phrase class loss. The second part is gain process, the researcher only found 4 patterns of gain process. There are 3 or 3,90% of the word class gain and 1 or 1,30% of the phrase class gain.

The translator does a loss process in this translated comic because the translator wants to make the TL easily read and understood. However, the translator is assumed to do some deletion of the word or the phrase in the TL to get the message across to the reader easily. Unlike the loss process, the translator does the gain process because the translator wants to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers are going to get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

Keywords: loss and gain comic Tintin

Skripsi ini berjudul “penambahan dan pengurangan penerjemahan pada komik Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam”.

Masalah dalam penelitian ini didasarkan atas pertanyaan di bawah ini: jenis-jenis pengurangan dan penambahan ditemukan dalam komik “Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam” yang diterjemahkan menjadi “Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam”.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menjelaskan pengurangan dan penambahan yang terjadi dalam proses penerjemahan komik Herge “Di Negeri Emas Hitam” yang diterjemahkan menjadi “Di Negeri Emas Hitam” oleh Dini Pandia.

Metode dokumentasi dipakai dalam pengumpulan data. Data-data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis dengan cara membaca kedua versi komik tersebut. Dalam melakukannya, seorang penerjemah tidak bias selalu memunculkan keseluruhan arti yang terkandung di dalam teks aslinya secara komperhensif. Kadang kala penerjemah mengurangi arti yang ada atau menambahkan arti baru di dalam teks terjemahan yang lalu menimbulkan fenomena “pengurangan dan penambahan” dalam penerjemahan.

Peneliti menemukan 77 proses pengurangan dan penambahan yang dibagi menjadi dua bagian. Bagian pertama adalah proses pengurangan. Secara keseluruhan, terdapat 73 pola-pola proses pengurangan. 21 atau 27,27 % merupakan proses pengurangan dalam level kata dan 52 atau 57,53 % merupakan pola pengurangan frasa. Bagian kedua adalah proses penambahan. Peneliti hanya menemukan 4 pola proses penambahan. Ada 3 atau 3,90% penambahan kata dan 1 atau 1,30% penambahan frasa.

Penerjemah melakukan proses pengurangan dalam komik terjemahan ini karena penerjemah ingin membuat bahasa target mudah dibaca dan dimengerti. Bagaimanapun juga penerjemah diasumsikan melakukan beberapa penghapusan kata atau frasa dalam bahasa target dengan maksud agar pesan yang terkandung dapat dipahami pembaca dengan mudah. Tidak seperti dalam proses pengurangan, penerjemah melakukan proses penambahan karena penerjemah ingin menyampaikan keseluruhan pesan dari bahasa asal ke dalam bahasa target dengan sempurna. Oleh karena itu para pembaca akan mendapatkan informasi yang ada di dalam bahasa asal secara akurat di dalam bahasa target.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to transfer message from one to another. Language is considered to be a system of communication using sound, symbols, and words in order to express a meaning, idea, or what is thought. Languages play an important role in our life, that is as a means of communication to relate us between the society. It is impossible for us to make relationship without languages, everybody needs languages. Book does have the same function as language to deliver a message to the reader. But, there are some people who cannot translate English. That is why the hands of translators are needed.

Merriam-webster Dictionary (1974:3) states that “Translation is basically a change of form”. When one speaks of the form of language referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc, which are spoken or written”. These forms are referred to as the surface of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language.

The researcher chooses Tintin comic because there are same problems of loss and gain. So, the researcher wants to analyze the loss and gain in Tintin comic. Than the most frequent but unavoidable problem in translation is loss and gain. Loosing or gaining meaning in the TL text, according to Bassnett, results from language differences (1991: 30). Language differences usually result in untranslatability Bassnett (1991: 32), which inevitably leaves the translator no choice but to pick a TL expression that has the closest meaning. This untranslatability is actually the source of loss and gain of meaning in translation. It happens due to various causes. Lack of tenses in the TL, for example, would lead to loss of temporal meaning, while different mindset between SL and TL readers may, at the same time reduce and gain meaning.

There is an example where the researcher can find a loss in translation : *but it sounds as if we've caught a full-grown rat!*” can be translated into Indonesian “*ada jebakan tikus di lemari itu*” (comic Tintin Land Of Black Goal page 41). The above definition has given a complete idea of what a translator must do to produce a good translation.

However, when it comes to translating fiction, more aspects have to be taken into consideration. Understanding a literary work as a whole (in this case prose) means understanding not only the language but also the intrinsic elements of the story (theme, plot, characterization, setting), the symbolism, the metaphors, the author's life background, style, and cultural background.

METHOD

Research Design

A research has an important role in developing a science, knowledge, and technology. By doing research, someone can explore, and discover new thing that he or she does not know before and also to improve what he or she has already known. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. According to Strauss and Corbin (1997: 11-13) “qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that can not be achieved acquired by using statistical procedures or other means of quantification measurement”.

Data

The Source of data in this study was a comic “*Tintin and Land of Black Gold*”. *Tintin translated Negeri Emas Hitam into by Herge*. The edition that the researcher analyzes was published in London in 2008 by Egmont UK Limited. The

Indonesian edition *Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam* was published in Jakarta in 2008 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis was the utterances that had a loss or gain in the comic “*Tintin Land Of Black Gold*”. *Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*.

Techniques of Data Collection

The techniques used to collect data in the *Land Of Black Gold Tintin Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*. They were reading and sentences of the target text coded.

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps:

1. Searching the data from the internet.
2. choosing the comic entitle *Tintin Land of Black Gold by Hergé*, as a data source
3. Reading the comic in both version.
4. Classifying the data into sentence with loss and gain technique.

Techniques of Data Analysis

In preparing the data related to the subject of the research, the writer used documentation method because the data were taken from comic. The data collection technique applied in this study were:

1. Analyzing every utterance of each data
2. Classifying Each word and phrase were classified according to the method. They must be included by loss and gain technique
3. Explaining After word and phrase were classified into each method, it was then explained why they were included into loss and gain technique.
4. Grouping the data analysis in tables based on the loss and gain of translation.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Table of Loss&Gain in Tintin Comic Translation Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Hergé

NO	PATTERN OF LOSS&GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES %
1	The Word Class Loss	21	27,27 %
2	The Phrase Class Loss	52	67,53%
3	The Word Class Gain	3	3,90%
4	The Phrase Class Gain	1	1,30%
	TOTAL	77	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*. By Herge are 27,27% of the word class loss, and 67,53 % of the phrase class loss. The word class loss is higher than the phrase class loss. The patterns of gains found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*. By Herge are 3,90% of the word class gain and 1,30% of the phrase class gain. The word class gain is higher than the phrase class gain.

4.1.1 Word Loss Class Loss

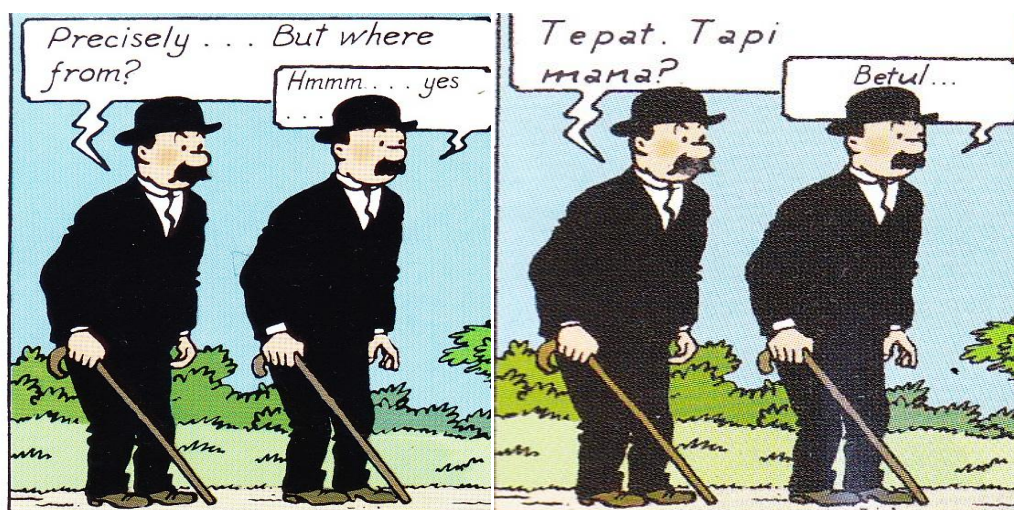
Code	SL-Ln-007/TL-Ln-007
SL	Goodbye!
TL
Recommendation	Selamat tinggal



The researcher finds the word “goodbye” in the SL which is not translated in the TL by the translator. Luckily, it is tolerable because in this case this word is just a feed back/response of what the other person said and he also used the same word. But it is better if the translator also translate it into “selamat tinggal”.

4.2.2 The Phrase Class Loss

Code	SL-Ln-002/TL-Ln-002
SL	Where from?
TL	Mana?
Recommendation	Dari mana?



The researcher finds the phrase “where from” in the SL, but it is translated as ‘mana’ in the TL. ‘Mana’ has a different meaning from ‘where from’. In the previous table, one of the Duponts expressed that they needed a breakdown gang (a car mechanic), then the other one showed an agreement by saying “precisely” then asking “where from?”. In the long/complete sentence, it would be “Where can we get a car mechanic from?”. When “mana?” stands for “Where is the car mechanic? i can’t/don’t see any around”. The researcher suggests that the phrase “where from” should be translated into “dari mana” to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

4.3.3 The Word Class Gain

Code	SL-Ln-006/TL-Ln-006
SL
TL	Aneh
Recommendation	Strange



From the table above, the researcher find the word “aneh” in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word “aneh” gives the reader information that some strange incidents had happened and Tintin was trying to figure it out. This is tolerable to add this word to the TL since it does not lead the reader to any wrong information.

4.3.4 The Phrase Class Gain

Code	SL-Ln-003/TL-Ln-003
SL
TL	Tanggal 9 ?
Recommendation	



The researcher finds the phrase “ tanggal 9 ? “ in the TL which can not be found in the SL. The researcher has tried to find a connection between this phrase and the context of the circumstances , but can not find any. Apparently the translator has made a fatal mistake in this case , the researcher must say. The researcher suggests that this.

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to give the conclusion about this thesis. The researcher had done all the analysis of this thesis and especially on the fourth chapter. Based on the fourth chapter, the researcher concludes that the process of loss and gain gives the positive effects to the readers to help them arrive at a good understanding of the message found in the TL.

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